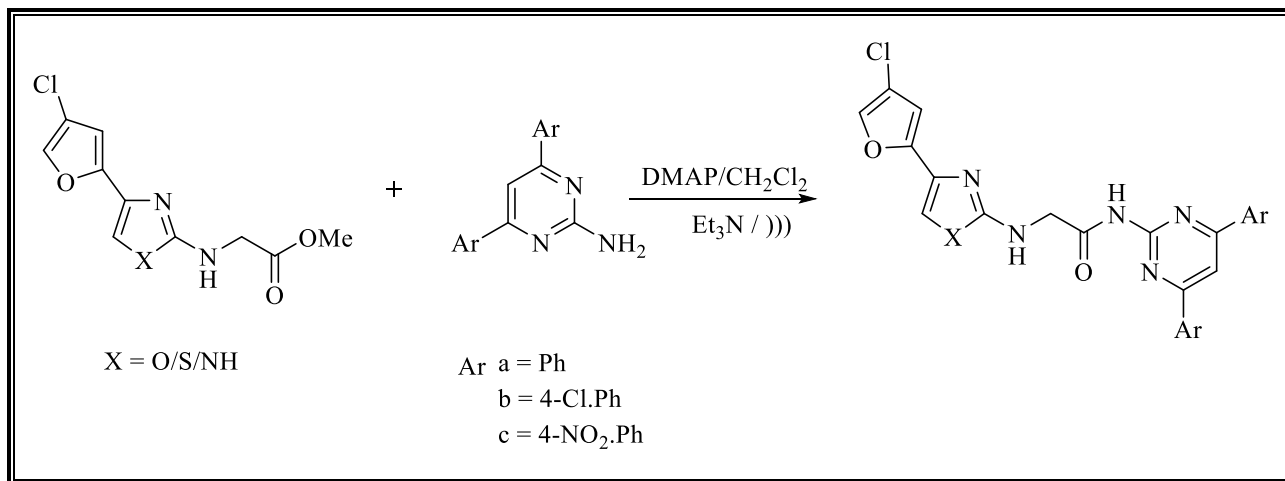


Azolyl Pyrimidines-Synthesis and Antimicrobial Activity

N. Hussain Basha^{1,a)}, T. Rekha^{1,b)}, G. Sravya^{2,c)} N. Bakthavatchala Reddy^{2,d)}Grigory V Zyryanov^{2,3,e)} and V. Padmavathi^{1,f)}¹Department of Chemistry, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India.²Ural Federal University, Chemical Engineering institute, Yekaterinburg, 620002, Russian Federation.³I. Ya. Postovskiy Institute of Organic Synthesis, Ural Division of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 22 S. Kovalevskoy Street, 620219 Yekaterinburg, Russian Federation.^{f)}Corresponding author: vkpuram2001@yahoo.com^{a)}nabisahebgari@gmail.com^{b)}rekhatamatam@gmail.com^{c)}sravyasvu@gmail.com^{d)}drbvreddyn@gmail.com^{e)}gvzyryanov@gmail.com

Abstract. Amide unit is a privileged structural motif and is a constituent of proteins, natural products and pharmaceuticals. Amongst different heterocyclic scaffolds, azoles and pyrimidines are the prominent entities in pharmaceutical arena. The biopotency of these heterocycles have triggered to synthesize a variety of heteroaromatics–azoles linked with pyrimidines by amino acetamide group. The target molecules-azolylaminoacetamidopyrimidines were prepared by the reaction of methyl azolylglycinate with pyrimidinyl-2-amine in the presence of DMAP and triethylamine in dichloromethane under ultrasonication. The lead molecules were evaluated for antimicrobial activity. The results on these aspects will be discussed.